The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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POETRY.

The Light of Home.

The light at home, how bright it beams,
When evening shades around us fall;
And from the lattice far it beams,
To love, and rest, and comfort all;
When wearied with the toils of day,
And strife for glory, gold, or fame,
How sweet to seek the quiet way,
Where loving lips will lisp our name
Around the light at home!

When through the dark and stormy night
The wayward wanderer homeward flies,
How cheering is that twinkling light,
Which through the forest gloom he spies!
It is the light of home. He feels
That loving hearts will greet him there,
And safely through his bosom steals
The joy and hope that banish care
Around the light at home.

The light at home—how still and sweet
It peeps from yonder cottage door,
The weary laborer to greet,
When the rough toils of day are o'er!
Sad is the soul that does not know
The blessings that the beams impart,
The cheerful hopes and joys that flow,
And lighten up the heaviest heart
Around the light at home.

Select Miscellany.

A TALISMAN.

A STORY FOR YOUNG MEN.

BY. T. S. ARTHUR.

A young man lay upon a sofa in a waking dream. His thoughts were in the future, and fancy dwelt with brilliant images. On the morrow he was to depart for a distant city, and there enter a law office to study the profession he had chosen. He had talents, and was ambitious. Up to this period of his life he had dwelt chiefly in the country, receiving his education at a college in the neighborhood. He was pure-minded, and free from the vices that sensualize so many of our young men.

So lost was he in his waking dream that present things faded out of his mind. He saw only success, the proud satisfaction that awaited him in the future.

"I will stand among the first," he said in his thoughts, with every pulse leaping in full throbs along the arteries.

A kiss upon his forehead dispersed his fancies, and instead of unreal things he saw the face of his mother bending over him. How full of love it was!—tender, yearning, anxious love.

"How can I let you go, Alfred?" she murmured.

"It is hard, dear mother," he answered, drawing his arm around her neck, and kissing her fondly in return, "but it is best. You see that as well as I do. I could live but half a life here in the country. You know I have talents and ambition for a wider sphere. You shall be proud of your son, dear mother."

On the next day he went away.

A large city is a dangerous place for a young man who has no charmed home circle to draw him back from its many false enticements. If the young man's early years have been passed in the country, the danger is still greater.

"I will see what is to be," he said, communing with himself. "We must know the world if we would tread its paths with sure foot. I am not afraid."

Social, witty and generous, he was not long without companionships. Within a few weeks from the time he entered the city he was introduced to a coterie of young men, mostly law students, who met two or three times a week for the purpose of self-improvement. They had a room fitted up with a library, and took many of the periodicals of the day; but cards, wine, and cigars occupied usually more of their attention than books and periodicals. The literary designation of their club was a mere feint to blind parents and curiously prying friends and relatives.

Our young friend saw, on the evening of his introduction to the club, that it was a false pretense, and its association demoralizing; but the young men were so fresh and witty, the wine so exhilerating, and the cards so absorbing, that he soon found himself within the sphere of a common enjoyment, and partaking with a zest.

He was not used to much wine; his second glass confused his senses for a little while, and the third gave him a strangely buoyant feeling that annoyed him. A sense of fear and shame accompanied this feeling, and he resolved to drink no more that evening. So he passed the bottle when it next came around; but his neighbor filled his glass for him, saying:

"Don't be afraid of this wine, it's no stronger than water."

He was lifting his glass when his hand stopped midway. Then he sat it down, and did not touch the wine again.

"This is dull work," exclaimed one of the company, as he took the pack of cards and began to shuffle them at the close of the game.

"Let's have a shilling stake, just for the excitement of the thing. Even boys don't play marbles for fun, nor shoot at pennies or pick eggs without the hope of winning. And what are we but boys of a larger growth?"

Portemonnaies were instantly in hand all around the table. Yielding to the common assent of this proposition, our young friend's hand went down into his pocket; but ere he drew it forth his hand was arrested almost as abruptly as if external force had been applied. Then rising from the table he left the room without saying a word, and never entered it again.

Knowing glances passed around the room.

"What's up?" asked one.

"Frightened!" said another.

"Oh! you must excuse him! he's just from the country," said a third.

And then the game went on.

Said a fellow student in the law office to Alfred the next day:

"I wish I had left with you last night; but I hadn't the courage to break away."

Then drawing out his purse, he held it up, adding, "Every dollar gone you see."

"What do you mean?" asked Alfred, lifting his brow in surprise.

"I am a plucked pigeon."

"And you knew that it was wrong to gamble?"

"Of course I did, and wished myself well out of it when a stake was proposed, but hadn't your manly courage. How in the world did you muster up strength of mind to brave that whole company? I couldn't have done it."

"Because," was answered, "I saw things more to be dreaded than their scorn or displeasure."

The days and weeks moved on. Our young friend attracted strongly; he was a favorite with every circle in which he gained admission. Gradually some of the finer perceptions which he had thus brought with him into the city lost their delicate edge. He was not so quick to perceive danger; was less on his guard; many currents passed against him, bearing him often away from safe channels.

His head grew less strong against wine; his ear less sensitive to unseemly speech; his eyes became tempters. Forbidden fruit was not looked upon with desire, but sometimes plucked and eaten, leaving upon the taste its after bitterness and disgust. And yet, among his companions, he was noted for a large degree of self-control; for the ability to stop at the point of danger, and go resolutely back, no matter who might take offence and sneer.

"He bears a charmed life," said many a weak one sighing over his own debasement. "If I could only plant my feet as he does, and say: 'Not one step further in that wrong direction.'"

But of himself Alfred was not so strong. It was not the firm will that saved him but rather the charmed life. He had a talisman, and by virtue of that he was enabled to stand amid temptation where so many fell.

A year of city life wrought changes in our friend. He had grown manlier in appearance, and moved with a firmer step and more confident air.

The experience of that first year—the dangers and escapes—the new aspect of life it had revealed to our young friend, were lessons not to be unheeded.

One day during the first month of his second year in the city, our young friend was sitting alone in his proprietor's office, late in the afternoon, when an acquaintance came in. He was about Alfred's age, a youth of superior talents, and like him, had spent his earliest years in the country. The city's allurements had been too strong for him. He had fallen into many vices, and they had woven, like busy spiders, their half invisible cords about him, until he was held an almost powerless captive. He was pale; his eyes were congested from recent dissipation; his hand was hot and trembling as he laid it in that of his friend.

"How are you?" asked Alfred.

"Don't ask me; you see how I am—wretched," was the unhappy reply.

"Are you sick?"

"Yes—in body and mind. Oh! I wish I were dead."

"There is a better, a braver, and a manlier wish than that," replied Alfred.

"For one like you, perhaps, who have gone through the fire unharmed; but not for me, I have no will, no power. My good resolutions are like flax, and my appetite like flame. How did you stand, when I, and so many like me, went down?"

"Not in my own strength," replied Alfred, his face growing serious.

"You moved against those evil allurements as if you were in armor against them. Ah! how often have I envied your power to stop at the right moment. I have seen you leave a card table when a stake was proposed; I saw you push aside the bottle when others were drowning reason and self-control; I have seen you turn your back shuddering when siren voices were in your ears, and others went madly on to folly and disgrace. How was it?"

"I had a talisman," said Alfred, "and through that I was safe."

"What is it?" The young man looked up quite hopeful at his friend.

"Let me tell you about it." Alfred's voice softened, and his eye had a tender light. "On the day before I left home I was lying on the sofa dreaming of the future. My heart was full of grand anticipations; I saw a splendid career before me. The picture that my fancy created was full of allurements. From this dream I was suddenly awakened. A warm kiss touched my forehead again, and I feel it with strange distinctness. Then comes a vision of that tender, loving face, and I start back with a shudder. It seems for a time as if mother's eye was resting upon me."

Silence followed.

"I have no mother," was answered in a sad voice. "When I went out from my home, no talismanic kiss was printed on my forehead."

"Have you a sister?"

A faint light flashed into the young man's face.

"Yes," he replied, and his voice trembled a little. "I have a sister. Dear girl! It would break her heart to see me as I am now!"

"Is not her pure kiss now on your lips and cheeks!"

"Yes, yes!" The voice shook, still more.

"Then be that sister's kiss your talisman."

"God bless you!" cried the young man, grasping Alfred's hand. "My feet are touching bottom! I feel the commencement of resisting power. Oh! the flood shall not overwhelm me again. My sister's kiss shall save me!"

He trembled; light warmed his pale face; hope looked out of his eyes.

"Let it be talismanic to restrain as well as protect," said Alfred. "Let its sweet influence hold you back from dangerous ways and evil companionship. We often fall for going into slippery places. It is easier to keep away from temptation than to resist its influence."

"Thank you, my friend, for that warning," answered the young man. "It shall be heeded." "Yes, yes," he added, speaking hopefully, almost cheerfully, "my talisman shall restrain."

You would hardly have known him a month after. The pale exhaustion of his face was gone; his mouth was firm and confident, his eyes clear, his step elastic.

"How well you are looking!" said Alfred, meeting him one day.

"You keep the talisman?"

"Ah! it is here," and he laid a finger softly on his lips—"My sister's kiss. God bless her!"

What we Waste.

America has always been a land of vast resorces, and of such enormous wealth that any and all of the European systems of economy are neglected, and the unceasing drain upon our natural supplies goes on year after year. Such means for utilizing what would otherwise be useless, as those in practice all over the Continent, are unknown, or if known, disregarded—that of a French house, for instance, which buys all the waste and pickings of vegetables from twenty-five hospitals of Paris, cooks them by steam, and adding greasy slops from the same sourse, feeds the whole mass of seven hundred head of swine; or that of a company at Charleroi, Belgium, which undertook to utilize eight hundred thousand tons of coal-dust which had accumulated to the disgust of the coliery owners and injury of the working people. The coal dust was sifted, mixed with eight per cent. of coal tar, heated to a paste by steam at a temperature of three hundred degrees, pressed into blocks of about twenty pounds and sold at a considerable profit, as fuel for steamboats and locomotives, being productive of great heat. It is scarcely saying too much to assert that the waste of an average American family of means would support three European households in comfort, so little economy is practiced, even by people who are not rich. The negro cooks who throw large slices of bread, with meat, potatoes, and other eatables into the slop pale, can be found in any number, and in the majority of Southern and Western housholds almost as much is wasted as is consumed. In proof of this it is only necessary to recall the foreigners whom we see coming penniless to our shores, living in a way which to us seems little short of a miracle, making money where a native would starve, and gradually acquiring large fortunes. No doubt as our resources diminish our ingenuity and thrift will come into play, but it would be better perhaps to draw less lavishly upon the former and learn to exercise the latter before our wits are sharpened by stern necessity.

London Underground Railroad.

At a recent meeting of the directors of the proposed unnerground railway, one of the board just returned from Europe, made an interesting statement relative to the underground railroads in the city of London. There are at present ten miles of such roads in successful operation, over which 110,000 passengers ride daily.—Trains run every three minutes during the busy part of the day, and so perfect are the signals that not an accident from collision has yet occurred. The trains run with great rapidity, and make but little noise. The stations are about half a mile apart. The engines consume their own smoke and gas, and the abstract of dust makes subterranean travel even pleasanter than locomotion on the surface. There is no perceptible difference in the atmosphere in the tunnel and that above it.

Frequent stirring of the soil prevents drought.

Useful Information.

The Petersburg Index, whose local editor is an fait in recipes for the household, gives us the following, which, if correct, will be a blessing to our city readers:

We learned on Saturday, in conversation with an old gentleman of this city, that for several years past he had kept his house free from cockroaches and other vermin, by the use of Epsom Salts, scattered freely near the holes through which they enter; these ugly visitants will seek other homes; and assures us also that a strong solution of Salts, applied externally to horses, will save them from annoyance by flies; and that where mirrors, picture frames, &c., have been rubbed with the solution, the flies will refuse to light.

As a preventive against bed bugs, or fleas, the same remedy will be found of great service, but a more effectual one is the recently discovered carbolic acid, or carbolic soap; animals washed with this solution will be forever free from insects.

Perpetual freedom from rats and mice may also be obtained by the use of this carbolic acid or soap; but as this is not always at hand, our old friend assures us that kerosene oil poured into rat-holes, or rags saturated with kerosene, will banish rats and mice effectually.

He assures us that he has used these antidotes for years, and is fully convinced of their value. They are, at least, simple and cheap, and well worth trying.

The Negro Experiment a Failure.

Beaufort, or St. Helena Island, lies so remote from the route of travel that the outside world know little of its decline and fall. The philanthropists who were ready to emancipate the negroes at a cost of nine thousand millions, according to Commissioner Wells, are not aware of the fact that in one section of South Carolina the ability of the freedmen to improve or maintain his position has been thoroughly tested with the most lamentable results. And the Congressmen who represent our State ignore a line of conduct, on the part of the officers of the government, which ruins the white man, and is rapidly reducing the negro to a condition of hopeless barbarism.

When St. Helena Island, or Beaufort, was evacuated in 1861, the freedmen became, at one bound, the possessors of houses, land, cattle, stock and implements and furniture of all kinds. The old residents had fled to the interior of the State, and their slaves squatted upon their teeming acres and occupied their luxurious homes. Without a farthing of cost the negroes obtained the use of property worth millions of dollars. Large bodies of Federal troops were quartered among them, spending money freely. They had every encouragement to be thrifty and industrious. In 1863, when the lands and homesteads of the absent proprietors were sold under the United States Direct Tax Law, the freedmen bought at a nominal price, and upon highly accommodating terms, as many acres as they required. Their title might be considered good; for the Federal Government had then no notion of granting to the white man any justice which should, in appearance, injure the negro. Surely, no body of freedmen could have had a better opportunity of showing their capacity for moral and material elevation. The experiment has been fairly tried and has miserably failed.

Plantations which, ten years ago, were models of neatness and careful cultivation, are now a wilderness of weeds. Old planters, who have been absent four or five years, cannot find the broad carriage road which traversed their estate. In the cotton fields the pickers are hid by the brush and grass, and the sparse bolls must be hunted for with patient care. The quarters are roofless and bare. Horses, cattle and mules are gone. Doors, sashes and partitions are burned as fuel, and the junk shops are filled with locks, bolts and hinges. In spite of every advantage; in spite of the long protection and supervision of the Bureau; in spite of the large sums which were spent among them by soldiers and others, the condition of the St. Helena freedmen is far worse to day than it was eight years ago. And the work goes on. There is no sign of change for the better. Want and squalid wretchedness steadily increases.—*Charleston News.*

A Hint to the Farmers.—The following paragraph from the Chatham Tribune embodies a suggestion, which may prove of great value to our planters. The Tribune says: A correspondent informs us that a gentleman in Franklin county, whose crop of tobacco last year was so inferior that he found it impossible by the usual process to cure it yellow, originated an entirely new method which succeeded admirably. His plan was to build at the barn an immense log fire, as if preparing to kill hogs, to heat rocks red hot and scatter them all over the floor of the barn, then with buckets to throw water all over the heated rocks, thereby raising a perfect fog of steam in the house. The result was a beautiful yellow cure of his entire crop.

Paper to Protect from Cold.—A thin shawl may be made warm by folding a newspaper inside it. The paper is impervious to the wind and cold air from outside, and prevents the rapid escape of the warm air from beneath it. If you suffer from cold feet, fold a piece of newspaper over your stockings.

To Remove Grease from Books.—They should be moistened with camel hair pencil dipped in rectified spirits of wine, which will effectually remove any stain the turpentine may have left.

Bodily Strength.

Every grain of bodily power, ability of motion or effort, is derived from the food we eat; stimulants, spiritual and mental excitement calls out that power in unnatural quantities, but the power itself is derived from the food, through the agency, the medium of the nerves and muscles. The food does three things before power is produced. It warms, it builds up, it repairs; and ability to work is the result. This process of repair and building may be called nourishing. In general the elements of all power proper for animal life contain both warmth and nourishment, such as meat and bread; fruits impart no warmth; while oils, sugar and starch contain little else than the articles of warmth.

The first necessity for infants is warmth; the milk on which they feed contains both oil and sugar. They would die without sweets. The body is warmed by process of combustion, a burning up of the carbon of the system. Sugars, oils and starches are almost entirely carbon. This burning of carbon is kindled and carried on by means of the air which is breathed into the lungs.

The more we exercise, the faster or deeper we breathe, and the more air we take into the lungs; hence exercise is said "to warm us up." The product of combustion is carbonic acid, which is exhaled from the lungs. The amount of this acid exhaled during sleep, is represented by nineteen; while laying down awake twenty-three; while walking at a rate of two miles per hour, seventy-three; three miles per hour, one hundred and seventy-five.

Now, as the quantity of carbonic acid gas, passing out of the system represents the amount of impurities carried out from it, it is seen at once the powerful agency which exercise has in rendering the blood pure, and keeping it so; for this carbonic acid is taken out of the blood in the lungs by the process of breathing.

When sitting in a room, this carbonic acid gas which comes from the lungs hovers around the head and face to some extent, and is with all its impurities rebreathed; but when working, riding or walking out of doors, it is carried away by the wind; hence every breath of out-door air is a pure breath; above indoor quiet.

Different kinds of food have various proportions of the elements of power; that is we can work longer on a pound of bread than on a pound of cabbage.

How Congress Obtain and Print their Speeches.

The *Cincinnati Commercial* has the following from Washington:

The Congressional Globe is a Congressional nuisance. It is the printed vanity of stupid men. There is a lot of Bohemians here, who make a precarious living by writing these speeches for illiterate Congressmen. They write for any party and on either side. One told me last winter, in great glee, how he had prepared a speech for an honorable member, and, in a few days after, was employed to answer his own argument by a gentleman in the opposition; and he did it with a decided success. And these fellow's brains are wrought into type and published at the expense of the people. An amusing illustration of this sort of rascality is a matter of Globe record. A member of the House asked leave to print an unread speech, which was granted. A few days after another honorable gentleman obtained the same privilege. When the two speeches appeared they were one and the same. The drunken Bohemian had sold the same article to two different members. "Never mind," said a member to one of the afflicted, "they are buried in the Globe, and no one will ever know what an ass you have made of yourself."

A young man in East Tennesse by the name of Lyon has just married his stepmother. Stepmothers are not, as a rule, very nice things to have about a family. But this case is rather peculiar. Old Lyon, like Robbin Gray, had money.—Young Lyon had none. But he had a sweetheart and of course he went to seek his fortune. Time passed. This is a peculiarity with time. It is somehow always passing. The war came on and young Lyon "went for a soldier." He became a gay and festive "buttermilk ranger." He was wounded. He was a prisoner. The reader has probably heard something of this sort before, but this particular instance is "an ower true tale." Young Lyon returned from the war and not to make too long a story out of our material which is already giving out, he found his father married to his sweetheart. He did not commit any nonsense, however. He went to work soberly, stayed at home quietly, waited till the old man died, and then married his mother. The young couple are said to be doing as well as could be expected.—*Lou. Courier Journal.*

A Horse Breaking Its Halter.—To prevent a horse from breaking its halter, procure a small, hard, strong cord, from eight to ten feet long; put the harness on the horse; buckle the girt tight; make a slipping noose on one end of the cord and put it around the horse's tail, close to the body; slip the other through the territ and bit-ring, and hitch the horse to a post, and leave it to itself. Two or three lessons will cure any horse.—[*American Farmer.*

Many English farmers feed no hay to their work horses, but keep them in high working order with straw, roots and shorts. The equivalent of twelve tons of hay can be produced on one acre in roots. Farmers in this country will eventually bring vegetables more into use as stock-feed, for roots are cheap, healthy and nutritious.

Advantages of North Carolina.

We consider the present an opportunity to reproduce the following extract of an address of Hon. Wm. D. Kelly, to his constituents at Philidelphia, on his return from his southern tour, some two years since:

My Friends:—I saw during my trip a country upon which the Almighty has, with most lavished hand bestowed His richest material gifts. * * * Let me speak specially of North Carolina, because, as it is equally true to Virginia, poverty has driven hundreds of thousands of her native citizens into exile. My friends, North Carolina is the most beautiful and richest portion of God's earth, upon which my vision or feet have ever rested. You know that she produces cotton, rice, indigo, tar, pitch, turpentine and superior timber. You know that her soil and climate are adapted to the cerials, wheat, corn, rye, buckwheat and oats. But you probably do not know that that State long known as the Rip Van Winkle of the Union, from which more than fifty thousand free white people have fled to the two States of Indiana and Illinois, is the land of wine and honey, the apple and peach, the fig and pomegranate, all of which I saw prospering in open field, and under the most artless culture. Its native vines made the fortune of Longworth, who carried cuttings thence. The wine producing vineyards of Western Pennsylvania, around the base and on the Islands of Lake Erie, and scattered through Missouri, are from the cuttings taken from the native vines of North Carolina.

The Catawba, the Lincoln, the Issabella, and richer than all, the Scuppernong, of which as yet Eastern North Carolina has the monopoly. There it grows spontaneously as a weed.

The woods and hill sides teem with the richest honey bearing flowers, and the bees invite us to put up but a rude box, that they may reward your kindness with the sweetest treasure. There is not a vegetable we produce that will not thrive in North Carolina, and under these abounding stores of agricultural wealth, a bed ranging from forty to one hundred miles wide, across the entire State, is richly underlaid with gold.

My friends, some of you, tired of city life, may think of emigrating. To such I say, put not a thousand or fifteen hundred miles between your families and their old home by going to the distant West or Northwest. There is more genial climate, and a country as rich and beautiful, within a few hundred miles of your home, where you can buy agricultural and mineral lands at from $2 to $5 an acre; in which you can buy land almost contiguous to towns destined under the influence of freedom, soon to be large cities, whose Railroad connections are already established, at from $5 to $15 an acre. In this region your skill as machinist will be of immense value. Many of the rich gold and copper mines of North Carolina have already passed into the possession of Northern men, and are being worked by the most approved machinery.

The Seven Wonders of the World.

The first of these wonders were the Pyramids of Egypt. The second was the Mausoleum, or tomb, built by Artemissia, for her husband, Masolus, King of Caria, in Asia Minor, at Halicarnassus, B. C. 350. It is now in in the British Museum, where it was placed in 1857. The third was the Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, which was four hundred and thirty-five feet long, and two hundred and twenty-five feet broad. It was destroyed by fire on the night of the birth of Alexander the Great, by a man named Erostratus, who perpetrated the reprehensible act in order it is said that his name might be handed down to posterity.

The fourth comprised the walls of the hanging gardens of the city of Babylon. These gardens were raised in teraces, one above another, on the tiers of arches, and reached by flights of steps. Flat stones were laid on the arches, and these were cemented together by bitumen, and covered by thick sheets of lead, and earth of sufficient quantity to allow trees and shrubs to grow was spread on the lead. The gardens were five in number, and were built in the form of an amphitheatre. The fifth was the enormous brazen image of Apollo at Rhodes, which was erected B. C. 200, and was thrown down by an earthquake about seventy years afterwards. It stood across the entrance of the harbor, with each foot on the extremity of a mole. The sixth was Phidia's statute of Jupiter Olympus which was thirty-nine feet high, and was made entirely of gold and ivory. The seventh was the Pharos, or lighthouse, built by Ptolemy Philadelphus, King of Egypt, which was built of white marble, at the entrance of the harbor of Alexandria; and a light was kept constantly on top of it to aid the sailors of the Mediterranean in steering direct for the bay.

Deep Sea Sounding.

The laying of marine cables, it is stated has given an extraordinary impulse in inventions of deep sea sounding apparatus. In the laying of the cable between Ireland and Newfoundland important facts were discovered in reference to the ocean bottom. The mean depth of the Atlantic was ascertained to be 12,000 feet, or over two miles and a quarter; a plateau at that depth extending from the banks of Newfoundland to within 150 miles of the Irish coast. The locality where the Atlantic reaches its greatest depression it is believed to be a wide chasm, ranging 1,000 miles east and west, and having a depth equal to the height of the Himilaya mountains.

The Virginia Bill as Passed.

The following is the Virginia bill as finally passed:

AN ACT to admit the State of Virginia to representation in the Congress of the United States:

Whereas, The people of Virginia have framed and adopted a Constitution for State Government which is republican; and

Whereas, The Legislature of Virginia, elected under said Constitution, have ratified the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, The performance of these several acts, in good faith, was a condition precedent to the representation of the State in Congress;

Therefore, be it enacted, &c., That the said State of Virginia is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States, provided, that before any member of the Legislature of said State shall take or resume his seat, or any officer of said State shall enter upon the duties of his office, he shall take and subscribe and file in the office of the Secretary of State of Virginia, for permanent preservation, an oath in the form following:

I, ——, do solemnly swear that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the members thereof, so help me God. Or such person shall in like manner take, subscribe and file the following oath:

I, ——, do solemnly swear that I have by act of Congress of the United States, been relieved from the disabilities imposed upon me by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, so helpme God, which oath shall be taken before and certified by any officer lawfully authorized to administer oaths; and any person who shall knowingly swear falsely in taking either of such oaths shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be punished therefor by imprisonment, not less than one year and not more than ten years, and shall be fined not less than $1,000 and not more than $10,000, and in all trials for any violation of this act the certificate of the taking of either of said oaths with proof of the signature of either party accused shall be taken and held as conclusive evidence that such oath was lawfully and regularly administered by competent authority; and

Provided further, That every such person who shall neglect for the period of thirty days next after the passage of this act to take, subscribe and file such oath as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to all intents and purposes to have vacated his office.

And provided further, That the State of Virginia is admitted to representation in Congress upon the following fundamental conditions: That the Constitution of Virginia shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote who are entitled to vote by the Constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State, provided that any alteration of said Constitution, prospective in its effects, may be made in regard to the time and place of residence of votors; that it shall never be lawful for the same State to deprive any citizen of the United States, on account of his race, color or previous condition of servitude, of the right to hold office under the Constitution and laws of said State, or upon any such ground to require of him any other qualifications for office than such required of all other citizens; that the Constitution of Virginia shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen, or class of citizens, of the United States of the school rights and privileges secured by the Constitution of said State.

HAND BOOK

FOR COUNTY OFFICERS; APPROVED FORMS AND PRECEDENTS. ALSO THE ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, OF 1868-'69, relating to County Officers and County Police. For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

PRICES REDUCED.

Having a lot of Miscellaneous Books on hand, we have reduced the price of some of them, considerably.

Salem, Jan. 1870. L. V. BLUM,

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Valentines! Valentines!

SENTIMENTAL & COMIC,

AT THE.....BOOK-STORE

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1870.

GEO. WALTER SITES, - - EDITOR.

☞ Persons wishing to be considered subscribers to the *People's Press* for 1870, will please notify us.

Any person procuring five new yearly subscribers, will be entitled to a sixth copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Valuable Townlots and Land by Executors of James Hall.

Valuable plantation, by Executor of Barney Gimble, on Southfork

Report of First National Bank of Salem.

Court advertisement.

Plantation for sale near Salem, Dr. A. T. Zevely.

List of Letters.

Valentines at the Book Store.

Where Are the Stamps?

Why does not the Government furnish the neccessary stamps for placing on the packages containing brandy distilled last fall? We know of parties who are feeding teams, and are waiting at considerable expense and no little impatience, for the stamping process, all other preliminaries ot the complete surrender to them of their own property having been gone through with. The price of brandy is improving further South and holders are getting ready to sell, but for want of stamps on their packages they cannot remove their stock. They need money, too, to pay off some of the multitudinous taxes which are demanded from them by State, county and township, and their chief reliance for obtaining the necessary funds is upon the brandy they managed to make in despite of the restrictions and annoyances with which the Government has surrounded the manufacture here in the South. If the Government *will* enact laws hampering the enterprise of our people, it ought, at least, to afford them all the benefits, if any, contained in those laws, and not be dilatory in doing its part towards carrying them out. Where are the stamps? Our own revenue officers have done all they could do in applying for them over and over again, still they are not forthcoming. Where are the stamps?

☞ The ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment is now generally conceded to be no longer in doubt. Twenty-six States have already ratified it, and two more only are needed. Nebraska will be one of these. Both Georgia and Texas will be required to ratify, and they will do so. It is therefore a dead issue for the present.

☞ When last year, the people of Louisiana elected a colored man, Menard, to Congress, the "whited sepulchres" in that body got rid of him by paying him $2,500 to go home again, on the pretence that it was for the purpose of reimbursing him for the expenses of the election, which was contested. The truth was, that despite their protestations, they did not want him to come "between the wind and their nobility." Mississippi has now elected a colored Senator for the short term, named H. R. Revel, and it remains to be seen how the aristocratic members of the upper House will receive him. If they do not find some excuse for his exclusion, then we will acknowledge ourselves mistaken.

☞ The *Standard* mildly pitches into the Legislature, or rather its Republican members, because some of them are too honest to be fooled any longer into the support of measures advocated by that paper. The *Standard* needs reconstruction, and the Legislature ought to take it in hand. Can they not take some lessons from Congress? It is a poor rule that will not work both ways.

☞ The law against slander, called for by the *Standard* some weeks ago, is now before the General Assembly, with every likelihood of its becoming a law. This is an act of self defence which we might have looked for from the present managers of our State affairs. No matter how badly they conduct things, the mouths of the people must say nothing except in praise—else it is slander. We believe it be an old maxim "the greater the truth the greater the libel," and so the bigger rascal a man is, the less we say about him or his short-comings, the better.

☞ Mr. Welker of Guilford, is pressing through the Legislature a bill "relative to the charter of the *city* of Greensboro." Our neighbor is ambitious, but we very much doubt if all the municipal machinery of a city, such as is now running Wilmington, Newbern, Raleigh, &c., will not cost the Greensboro people a little more than they will be willing to pay for such "luxuries." Better be humble and prosperous, than proud and poor.

DEATH OF DR. GEO. H. LIVINGSTON.—This well known gentleman died in Greensboro, on the 20th ult., aged 67 years, and was buried with full masonic honors.

The Common Schools.

The public schools, or, at least, a portion of them, are now in operation in this county, some of them having been commenced a week or two ago. It is the intention, no doubt, to open them all as soon as the necessary arrangements can be effected. To this end applicants for positions as teachers were being examined last week by the designated authority, and we believe additional applicants are still being examined. While we would not presume to dictate to the Board of Examiners, or whoever has charge of that duty, we may be allowed to express the hope that the abilities and acquirements of the respective applicants will be subjected to a rigid test, and certificates granted only to those who are in every respect qualified for the important task of educating the young. Even in times past, which we are so apt to consider the "good old times," the matter of examining applicants and granting certificates was not always conducted with that strict regard for the educational welfare of our youth which should have characterized it; and we have reason to know that an ambition to wield the ferule is more common to those who have ascended the ladder of learning but a few steps than to those who have reached a higher altitude.

The schools now in operation have, for the most part, not only a fair, but a full complement of pupils. The masses have been for so long a time without schools, that they seem disposed to avail themselves generally of the present partial privileges even though they have been accorded under unpopular auspices. The School Fund accruing from the sources prescribed by the Constitution being at present inadequate for the support of the schools, we learn that a tax is to be, if it has not already been, levied upon the people of the county to make up the deficiency. In one township, we are informed, the tax will be two hundred dollars for that township, but we cannot vouch for the accuracy of this statement inasmuch as our information came to us indirectly. Should it be correct, and the same amount of tax be levied on each township, the entire amount called for will be about twenty-four hundred dollars—a sum insignificant to the county at most times, but looking quite large under our present financial burdens. We indirectly learn, furthermore, that it is contemplated to keep the schools open for two months this season, and open them again for two months in the fall, so as to carry out the constitutional clause providing for four months' schooling in each year. It is to be feared that this arrangement will encroach inconveniently upon the school term for next season. Yet, four months' schooling this season would hardly meet the desires of the people, inasmuch as the term would extend to the middle of next May, while long before that time parents would need the services of their elder children, especially the boys, at home, and thus the latter would be deprived, to some extent, of the benefits to which they are entitled.

So far as we have learned, the provision of the School Law authorizing separate schools for white and colored children has been judiciously observed, though there have not been wanting a few extremists, to our certain knowledge, who insist upon the unconstitutionality of that provision and think the two races should be taught together. We believe there are very few, if any, colored people in this county who are anxious to send their children to the schools set apart for the whites; nor would they think of such a thing were it not for the efforts and advice of restless agitators and pestilent political busybodies, such as are found in every community, and who deserve the hearty reprobation of all good citizens.

The Pennsylvanians are greatly puzzled over a singular fact in the political history of their State. The salary of their State Treasurer has always been only $1,700, yet it appears that no man, no matter how poor, has ever held it without being rich when he left it. The wonder now is how the milk got into the cocoa-nut.—*Standard.*

There is no one better calculated to explain "the wonder" than the *Standard* man. How is the milk getting into all the cocoa-nuts in this State, eh? Some of them were empty when they sacrificed themselves to office, and now! they are swelled as if they had hydrocephalus.

From Washington.

The bill abolishing the franking privilege passed the House by 174 to 14. Its passage in the Senate is doubtful.

The currency and finance bills are still discussed in Congress. The New York gold panic investigation continues.

Revenue on the 31st ult., over one million and a quarter. The statement for the month is nearly twelve million and a half.

On the 1st inst., the national debt has decreased $39,336,64 in coin, leaving a balance of $101,600,730; including $50,000,000 in coin certificates; the amount of currency in the Treasury is $8,690,600; purchased bonds and interest $97,082,384.36.

Markets.—Tobacco in the Virginia markets brings full prices with an upward tendency. New Lugs, $5 50 to 6 60 for common, and 7 to 8 for good. Leaf, common, $7 to 9, and good from $9 to 12 50. Stems $1 50 to 4 00.

Legislative Blundering.

It might be worth our while to inform our readers that a very big rat has been let out of the bag in Raleigh, and the Solons who run the legislative machine are somewhat exercised in consequence. The School Law, which gave them so much trouble to perfect last session, has been again brought up by some sharp-sighted member, under the serious charge of having been altered or interpolated after its passage, and not only made to read quite differently from the intention of its framers, but to invest the State Educational Board with powers which the majority of the Legislature, after a sharp struggle, deemed judicious to withhold.

The law as it now reads and is acted upon, makes it the duty of the Board of Education to "prescribe" the course of instruction in the public schools of the State; as it was passed by the Legislature, the Board was merely authorized to "recommend" the course to be pursued. Republican members of the Legislature, who, when the bill was under debate previous to its passage, battled energetically for the retention of the word "prescribe," frankly admit that the bill has been tampered with, but by whom no one appears to know. The alteration, made by whoever it was, involves too much to be passed over lightly. It involves the granting of enlarged powers to a few unpopular men resting under strong suspicion of venality; it involves the fat contracts for unpopular school-books which these men have entered into on behalf of the State, and it involves an almost absolute direction of our entire educational system. It is suggested by some members that the engrossing clerk made the mistake. Now the word "prescribe," either written or printed, looks very little like the word "recommend," and the engrossing clerk who could make so great a blunder is hardly fit for his position. It was a saying of celebrated Talleyrand that a blunder was greater than a crime, and though we cannot endorse the dictum fully, yet in some things it is true. Again, if bills are sent in to the engrossing clerk so badly written as to cause him, without intention, to make such an exceptionable mistake, is it not possible that a schoolmaster or two may be needed for the Legislature. This hint is furnished to the Board of Education without charge. Since the law, as altered, gives to the Board full authority to "prescribe" the course of education in this State, we think a prescription, such as we have suggested, might help the Legislature wonderfully. It was only a few weeks since that the Legislature of Alabama found itself the subject of criticism, and a resolution was actually introduced to employ a clerk expressly to put bills into the proper shape for engrossing, because there was so much wretched syntax, worse orthography and still worse penmanship in them that it was almost impossible for the present engrossing clerk to transcribe them properly, and equally difficult for the Executive to understand them when submitted to him for approval. Of course, the members felt themselves aggrieved by the introduction of this resolution, and promptly choked it off, but that did not alter the facts in the case.

Up to the present writing we have seen but a synopsis of the earlier portion of the debate on the altered School Law, and can venture no positive opinion regarding the ultimate action of the Legislature in the matter; but we trust the garbled clause will be stricken out, and the Law amended so as to restrict the powers of the Board of Education. The present Board is, for the best of reasons, unpopular with the people of North Carolina, who do not care to intrust their funds too lavishly into its hands.

Removal of the Capitol.

The project for removing the Federal capitol from Washington city to some central point further west has been revived, and is engaging much attention. The representatives from the West in Congress are discussing the question, while those from the East are doing the same thing with the "dis" left off. There is no immediate necessity for the agitation of this matter. The present location will be good enough for all purposes for the next thirty or forty years. Millions upon millions of hard money have been expended for the erection of public buildings in Washington, every dollar of it drawn, in one way or another, from the pockets of the people. The removal of the capital, if accomplished, will necessitate the expenditure of millions upon millions more. It is to be feared that the whole movement conceals projects directed against the Treasury. Fat contracts, huge jobs, and all that sort of thing flit before the mental eyes of those who advocate the removal, and it is high time for such abuses to be put an end to for all time to come. The people are becoming wearied of the systematic swindling to which they have been subjected, and before very long, if they can only get a proper opportunity, they will be heard emphatically upon the matter. Even in a moral light, the removal is objectionable. Washington City has been made a cess-pool of corruption, and it will be hard upon the unfortunate city farther west that should happen to be pitched upon and doomed to a similar fate.

Shame on You!

The Raleigh *Standard* which, from the first, has been in favor of the military bill, and which backed down on the *habeas corpus* clause only when it discovered that it would endanger the bill, now attempts to make political capital for itself by as mean a subterfuge as the one it employed when it tried to prove Hon. Josiah Turner a secessionist before the war, there being scarcely a well informed person in the State who did not know him to have been a simon pure, original Union man.

The *Standard* now charges the opponents of the military bill in the Senate with voting "against concurring in the House amendment striking out the clause authorizing the suspension of the *habeas corpus*," and, speaking directly to the people, it says of this faithful band of Senators, they "have told you of their great love of liberty, and of their hatred of any measure intended to interfere with the trial by jury. They lied."

Why did not the *Standard* tell the whole, unvarnished truth? Why did it reserve the fact of a motive, which, if stated, would have set these gentlemen in a correct light before the community? Why did it prefer a reticence so unworthy? It is most true that the Liberal and Conservative Senators, who were present, voted aganist striking out the clause referred to. And why? Because they were opposed to the bill *in toto*—from alpha to omega—"from turret to foundation stone"—and they felt if they could, by their votes, keep that infamous clause *in* the bill, there was a probability of the entire bill falling through, according to their own wishes, and the wishes of every respectable man in the State—and out of it, for that matter. There was every probability of its falling through, because the *Standard*, though it might have cracked its whip over their heads forty thousand times, could never have driven certain moderate members of its own party to vote for it so long as that clause remained in it.

We like to see fair play, friend Pike, and we think your better nature must have been under a cloud at the time, else you would not have done this thing. Plain truth must have plain words. She is without guile, and accounts it no shame to be seen naked, whereas it is only the hypocrite and double-dealer who tries to shelter and hide himself in ambiguities and reservations. It is common for men blinded by party-spirit and interest, to invent various subterfuges to elude the force of verity; but nothing is more unworthy than for a man to speak or write contrary to his own knowledge and sense of things. There! we commenced writing this article with our tomahawk in one hand and our scalping-knife in the other, but have sufficiently relented to let you off with the foregoing little piece of sound morality, which we trust and believe will prove edifying.

Falling From Grace.

In the course of the late debate on the military bill in the Senate, Brother Welker, of Guilford, made some curious remarks, calculated to excite the risibilities of the good people of this State. We don't know whether Brother Welker was poking fun at the Governor or at the people, or whether he was as serious as gentlemen of his profession have the right to be at all times and all places, not excepting the Legislature. Brother Welker said, (and we quote from the *Standard's* report of his speech):

"Now, sir, I am not the Governor's defender on this floor, because I may some time differ from his Excellency in many matters, but in this matter I would trust him to the fullest extent, *for I believe him to be timid and reluctant to take power into his own hands.* I believe the Constitution invests him with all the power necessary to an executive to enforce the law by military means when the civil power is unable to do so. I believe he has that power, and I have no fear in regard to his vindictiveness. I believe he has none. *I believe that he is most exceedingly timid.*"

As far as the Governor being "reluctant to take power into his own hands" is concerned, the message of his Excellency in which he urged the passage of the military bill, and asked for an increase of power, is conclusive on that point. But aside from that point, Brother Welker, we don't think you are doing the right thing by your friend. Zeb. Vance once charged the Governor with being "exceedingly timid," especially on a certain occasion, and *nobody believed him*,—thought it was one of Zebulon's jokes,—but when a gentleman like yourself, who is not given to joking, and whose reputation for veracity is unimpeachable, comes out and says the same thing,—why it sets the people to thinking, that's all. We are afraid, Brother Welker, that you are falling from grace, especially since we have read the second clause of the above remarks of yours, and would urge upon the Governor to have you reconstructed at once.

"PEARLS BEFORE SWINE."—What does the nightingale care if the toad does despise her singing? She still sings on, and leaves the toad to his dark shadows. So with human nightingales. What care the good and true and beautiful for the sneers of the human toads, who grovel in the lowest of earth's pleasures?

Horse-Stealing.

It is notorious that our existing laws in reference to horse-stealing are not stringent enough, and we have evidence of the fact in the alarming increase of the crime all over the State. Our exchanges, from all sections, are continually recounting instances of it, while the thieves have become so emboldened by impunity as to snap their fingers at the law, and almost carry a man's horse from under him. Under our old criminal code, the penalty for the first offence was whipping and a long imprisonment, for the second, *death*. Then it was that honest men could sleep well o'nights, and not wear themselves out standing guard over their stables.—Under the present code, mercy tempers justice a little more than is necessary, and, as a consequence, the State has been turned into a sort of rogue's paradise.

A bill was recently introduced into the General Assembly striking at the evil above complained of, and providing for the more effectual punishment of horse-stealing. We have not seen the bill, but believe it contemplated a return to something like the custom of old days, and its instrument—the rope. Though by no means an advocate of the Draconian code, we think a little wholesome severity towards evil-doers is sometimes calculated to produce excellent results. It astonishes us, however, to find the Commoner from Forsyth, Mr. Vest, opposing the bill, because, in his opinion "its passage might result in the slaying of innocent persons." If that be a good reason for objecting to capital punishment in one case, it will apply with equal force to other crimes, and we might as well sweep off from our statute books all penalties, and let the devil have full swing amongst us until he gets tired out.

We do not think the Legislature could frame any bill too stringent for the prevention or punishment of horse-stealing. It is a matter which touches the people closely. Their horses are as dear to them as anything they possess outside of their families; and, in our opinion, any man who has a horse stolen from him, and upon pursuing, finds him in possession of the absconding thief, is justified in doing "the State some service," by relieving the Courts of all trouble in the premises, Mr. Vest to the contrary, notwithstanding.—Mr. Vest, we know, is a tender-hearted man—all butchers are,—but that is no reason why he should be so particularly careful of the interests of horse-thieves.

Independent Journalism.

The Paducah Kentuckian very sensibly says it is impossible for a strictly partizan newspaper to be independent. It assumes to be the organ of the party, and right or wrong, must advocate such measures and men as the interests of the party demands. Can a partisan journal be independent? If it is expected that an editor of a newspaper shall sustain every measure of policy of his party, without questioning its correctness, then he cannot be independent.

Human nature, whether in a single individual or aggregated in a party, is imperfect, and liable to err; and there is danger in parties going wrong as well as individuals. Now, suppose the editor of a party newspaper, from his stand-point, sees the party going into error; is it his duty to say so, to point out the mistake in principle or policy that is being committed; or shall he, which might be the safest and most agreeable plan, fall into error or float along with the current in the wrong?

Right here the question comes up—which is the best and safest course for the editor to pursue? In a pecuniary point of view, the strictly partisan course may be considered the safest; but it certainly cannot be for the best interests of the people, nor can the editor maintain his own independence, which is so essential to making his newspaper a reliable medium of intelligence and thought. The partisan editor must fall in with the views of his party, and to that extent he is a follower, instead of a leader.

To illustrate our view: there are fundamental principles that there can be no mistaking, and about which there can be no difference; but questions of policy arise about which the strictly partisan editor will express no opinion until clear indications are had from some quarter that he conceives has the right to give a party cast to the question, and then he advocates the side indicated. On the other hand, an independent editor will always examine questions for himself, and act upon his own judgment.

We believe in a man speaking his honest sentiments, and think it peculiarly the duty of an editor to do so; he should advocate measures that he believes to be right and in the best interests of the people.

MARRIED,

In Winston, on Friday the 28th inst., by T. T. Best, Esq., Mr. JOHN H. STYPE, of Forsyth, to Miss MARY J. LINDSAY, of Davidson.

In Gnadenhutten, O., Jan. 8th, by Rev. James Haman, Mr. THEOPHILUS HAMAN, of New Philadelphia, O., to Miss ELLA O. FOX, of Gnadenhutten, O.

DIED,

In this place, Tuesday morning, of consumption, Miss MARY ELISABETH CHITTY, in the 24th year of her age.

At the house of Mrs. Mary Nading, near St. Louis Crossing, Bartholomew Co., Jan. 12th, MARY MAGDALENA FOLTZ, aged 79 years and 22 days. Her remains were interred in the cemetery of the Moravian Church at Hope, Indiana.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

[Compiled from the Raleigh papers.]

In SENATE, on Wednesday the 26th, the assembled wisdom devoted the whole morning session to private bills, of no interest to our readers.

HOUSE CALENDAR.

On motion of Mr. Justice the rules were suspended and the following resolutions introduced by himself on yesterday were taken up:

Whereas, There appears in the public laws of 1868–69 an act to authorize His Excellency, the Governor, to appoint a State Printer; and

Whereas, The members of this House never intended to pass any such act, therefore

Resolved, That we regard the appointment of M. S. Littlefield as State Printer and Binder as creating a monopoly contrary to the true meaning and intention of the constitution.

Resolved, That M. S. Littlefield be, and he is hereby respectfully requested to resign as State Printer and Binder, to the end that this General Assembly may provide for the State printing and binding on the best and cheapest plan.

Mr. Justice said he intrdouced the resolution from the purest motives. It was well known that the act as it appears published in the Public Laws of 1868–'69, was not such a law as this House intended to pass, &c.

He was authorized to say that the State printing could be done for much less and the binding done for just one half of what the present State Printer now charges the State.

He regarded the act referred to as violating the constitution by creating a monopoly, &c.

He could not as an honest man and republican endorse the conduct of M. S. Littlefield, and called upon members as representatives of the people to examine this matter thoroughly and then, as guardians of the people's interest, to act as their conscience dictated.

Mr. Sinclair opposed the resolution, and spoke in defence of the course of M. S. Littlefield. He said that the handful of conservative members had succeeded in demoralizing the Republican party in this House, with its two-third majority. He charged that these measures aimed at certain parties, were inaugurated for the purpose of having some influence in the coming elections. It looked too much like a death-bed repentance, and he thought party should now stand up to its past policy and not desert its friends and supporters, &c.

Mr. Smith, of Martin, moved to make the matter the special order for Monday 11 o'clock, but if a vote was forced to-day, he should be compelled to vote for the resolution.

Mr. Ingram supported the resolution. During his remarks he said that while this house was engaged in making huge appropriations, General Littlefield and Laflin were always on hand; there was no difficulty in finding them; but now these gentlemen were making themselves exceedingly scarce, and he thought that the State printing had been mismanaged as well as railroad bonds, and he thought the circumstances surrounding this matter, as well as railroad matters, went to prove there had been foul play. He opposed the motion to postpone.

Harris, of Wake, colored, spoke in opposition to the resolution.

Mr. Smith, of Martin, withdrew his motion to postpone.

Harris of Wake, colored, offered a substitute raising a special committee of three consisting of Messrs. Justice, Ames and Argo, to investigate any alleged mismanagement of the affairs of the office.

Mr. Downing opposed the resolution and charged that the introducer of it was actuated by motives of personal hostility, &c.

Mr. Justice denied the charge, saying that because he had the nerve and manliness to protest against the continuance of this swindle of the people, the *Standard*, assisted by the pets of the House, was endeavoring to frown him down. He was actuated by no personal motives, but Littlefield was charged all over this State (and out of it too) with being a corrupt man, and guilty of stupendous frauds, and instead of meeting these charges (if he is one,) boldly confronting his accusers and daring them to the proof, he absconds and shrinks all investigation.

After some further debate the substitute offered by Harris of Wake, colored, was put to a vote and rejected—yeas 34, nays 50.

Mr. Justice called the previous question upon his resolution.

The call being sustained, the resolution was put to a vote and adopted by the following ballot:

Yeas, 52. Nays, 34.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting a letter from the Secretary of War, asking the consent of the State to the purchase of certain lands in the State for national cemeteries by the United States, &c.

On motion of Mr. French the matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to prepare a bill to suit the case.

By Mr. French: A bill to grant the consent of the State to the purchase of land in Wilmington by the United States for the erection of a Custom House, &c. Lies over.

In SENATE, Tuesday, Mr. Graham, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably of a bill requiring all justices of the peace to give a record of all criminal actions disposed of by them, to the Clerk of the Superior Court.

Mr. Love offered a resolution in regard to M. S. Littlefield, as State printer, as a substitute for a similar resolution introduced by Mr. Beall on Tuesday.

The subject was discussed to adjournment when both resolutions were rejected.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Jarvis introduced a bill to repeal certain sections of public laws. (Proposes to repeal the sections in acts of 1868–'69 that authorize the levying of special taxes to pay interest on bonds issued for the benefit of Western N. C. Railroad; Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad; Western Railroad; Willmington and Tarboro Railroad; North Western N. C. Railroad and the Turnpike road running from Marion to Asheville.) Referred to committee on Internal Improvements, with instructions to report by 12 o'clock next Wednesday.

The speaker appointed as the special committee to whom was referred the subject of more effectually punishing horse thieves, Messrs. Justice, Vestal, Malone and Cherry.

The bill establishing the new county of "Dare" passed.

A committee was appointed to investigate the charges against M. S. Littlefield for charging unfair and enormous prices for the public printing.

In SENATE, Friday January 28th, Mr. Martindale introduced a bill to better protect the holders of Insurance Policies in this State. [This bill requires Companies doing business in this State, if it be Fire Insurance to deposit $20,000 in bonds of the State, at par value, in the Treasury, and if it is Life Insurance to deposit $10,000.] Referred.

By Mr. Lassiter: Resolution to reduce the *per diem* of members $5 per day and that of employees in the same proportion. Lies over.

A resolution was introduced concerning the destruction of property during the late war by the Federal Army, in certain cases, [*of loyal men*, and urges the Representatives of this State in Congress to use their influence to have said property paid for, when the property has been destroyed by the order of Federal Officers.]

Mr. Love moved to strike out the word 'loyal,' which was voted down.

Mr. Forkner moved to so amend the resolution, that the property of citizens that was destroyed by Confederate Forces because of their *Loyalty* to the Government, shall also be paid for, which was adopted, and the resolution so amended passed.

Resolution instructing the Attorey General to have the railroad appropriation ajudicated. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Graham said he introduced a bill in the early part of the session, to repeal the acts passed at last session imposing special taxes. It had been referred and recommitted often enough he thought for the Senate to take some action on it, and moved that the rules be suspended in order to take it up.

The Senate refused to take up the bill by 24 to 17.

The bill proposing to raise the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges to $3,000 and to pay them said amount from beginning of their term of office, was laid on the table.

Bill to make slander a misdemeanor passed second reading.

In the HOUSE an ineffectual attempt was made to hold night sessions.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Foster to refund special taxes to the tax payers of State. Placed on the calendar.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House of the passage of the bill to restore the credit of the State and facilitate the building of Railroads. Placed on the calendar.

Bill in relation to the property belonging to the Board of Education (the bill provides that the Board may rent or sell any and all swamp lands, stocks, or other property appropriated to the cause of education, for cash, bonds of the State or other securities as the majority of said Board shall consider safe and profitable for the Public School Fund.) Indefinitely postponed.

In SENATE, Saturday Jan. 29, business was mostly of a nature uninteresting to this section; nothing of general interest passed.

Mr. Winstead moved a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill to aid in the investigations ordered by the Senate, into the affairs of certain railroads by a resolution passed the 24th day of January, 1870. The bill was read the first time and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

HOUSE REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

From the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Seymour reported favorably to bill to amend section 4, chapter 116 of public laws, with an amendment, and bill to allow township magistrates to take privy examination of married women. And unfavorably to bill to amend act to create a Mechanics' Labor and Lien Law, ratified April 6th 1869.

Mr. Moore, of Chowan, reported favorably with amendments, bill to require defendants in an action for recovery of real estate to file a bond for costs.

Committee on education: Mr. Mendenhall reported a substitute for Mr. Sinclair's bill to amend public school act, in relation to common school examiners.

Committee on Internal Improvements: Mr. Ames reported favorably with amendments, bill amendatory to the act repealing the act incorporating the Western N. C. Railroad Company, ratified 15th February 1855, and of all acts amendatory thereof, and favorably to bill to consolidate the Atlantic Railroad and the North Carolina Railroad. The last bill was ordered to be printed, and made the special order at 11 o'clock on next Tuesday.

A bill was introduced providing for the amercement of Constables and Sheriffs in Justices Courts. Refefred to Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Malone: Resolution, requiring the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole (Mr. Pou) to notify by telegraph M. S. Littlefield and Geo. W. Swepson to appear before the committee of the whole and testity as witnesses, and instruct said chairman to inform the House at the earliest moment of the whereabouts of Messrs. Littlefield and Swepson, and their reasons for not attending (in case of faiure to attend.) Considered under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Malone advocated at some length the adoption of the resolution. Large quantities of bonds had been entrusted to the two gentlemen named, and it was important that they should appear before the Committee of the whole to testify as to the disposition made of those bonds. If they refused to appear, without sufficient reasons, he was for publishing them to the world as unfaithful to their trusts.

After considerable discussion the resolution was adopted.

The bill to incorporate a society for the relief of preachers of the Virginia Conference, M. E. Church, South, their families widows and orphans. Passed second reading.

On the third reading of the bill considerable discussion was elicited.

The bill finally passed by 57 to 15.

In SENATE, Monday, Jan. 31, Mr. Love introduced a resolution directing the Treasurer to inform the Senate without delay what amount of State bonds have been issued since the date of his last annual report (September 1869) the day on which they were issued, the day of their delivery, the names of the applicants for such bonds and the parties to whom they were delivered. Adopted.

Mr. Welker, a resolution in regard to the office of Secretary of State, that Messrs. Winstead, Lindsay, and Love be appointed a Committee authorized to examine the affairs of the Secretary of State, and investigate his accounts for stationery, compare his bills with his vouchers in the office of the Treasury of State, comparing his charges with the orders from the department, examine the prices paid for stationery, comparing them with wholesale prices of other houses dealing in the same article, and, if necessary, one of their number visit New York to complete this investigation; and the Committee have power to send for persons and papers, and administer oaths.

A bill to make slander a misdemeanor, on its 3d reading.

Mr. Robbins moved that it be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Brogden: I hope the bill will not be indefinitely postponed. I say no harm will ensue as I have repeatedly remarked on other occasions, if everybody will behave themselves and do not indulge in so much tattling and falsehood, vituperation and slander. There cannot be any harm in this bill; and it is very remarkable that the opposition to this bill comes from a particular source and a particular party. It is needless to disguise it. It comes from the party who have been in the habit of slandering others and I hope the bill will not be indefinitely postponed.

The bill failed to pass. Nays 21, Yeas 20.

The bill in relation to bonds issued to Railroads 1868–'69, consumed the greater portion of the session. It was made the special order for Wednesday.

Mr. Welker said his object in introducing this bill was a very simple and direct one, and one to suit the wishes of the people of North Carolina. This measure proposed to meet the requirements and in fact the demands of the people of the State. They have been involved in an immense debt, and for that debt they have not received an adequate remuneration. This bill proposed to suspend all works of internal improvement to examine into the state of affairs in connection therewith, and find out what was our best policy. Whether we are able to proceed, or whether it is best to surrender our effects to our creditors, or make some distribution to pay them a certain amount on our indebtedness.

In the HOUSE proceedings we see very little requiring notice.

A bill to amend the corporate act of the town of Winston was called up by Mr. Vest, and passed its several readings.

A message from the Governor was received, transmitting a statement from the Public Auditor, showing the valuation of real estate and personal property, and taxes derived from the same, including taxes on unlisted taxes, as far as returns have been made for the year 1869. Ordered to be printed and referred to Finance Committee.

In SENATE, Tuesday, Feb. 1st, bill in aid of investigation ordered by the Senate into the affairs of certain Railroads, was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the House.

Bill to furnish county officers with blank books and dockets, passed second reading.

Bill compelling persons to work on the public roads, passed second reading.

In the HOUSE.

Mr. Moore of Alamance, offered a resolution relative to special taxes, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A bill to recall unsold special tax bonds, &c., was taken up, the question being on the amendment recommended by the Committee to strike out the 8th section, which stops the collection of the special tax, *pro rata*, with the amount of bonds returned.

Messrs. Vest, Sinclair, and Downing favored striking out.

Messrs. Justice of Rutherford, Barnett and Leary, col., opposed.

On the call of the yeas and nays, by Mr. Farrow, the House opposed striking out, yeas 6, nays 78.

Those who voted to strike out were, Messrs. Ames, Downing, Gahagan, Sinclair, Simmonds and Vest.

The bill then passed the second and third reading, as it came from the Senate, by 77 to 5.

Post Office Directory.

Mail Arrangements.

OFFICE HOURS, SUNDAY, FROM 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

HIGH POINT MAIL.

Arrives daily by 11, A. M. Closes daily at 1, P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, by 4, P. M. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6½ A. M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 4 P. M. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7½ A. M.

WALNUT COVE MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 7 P. M. Closes every Friday, at 4½ P. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. Closes every Friday, at 5½ A. M.

JONESVILLE MAIL.

Arrives every Friday, by 12 M. Closes every Friday, at 12½ P. M.

FRIEDBERG MAIL.

Arrives every Friday, by 10 A. M. Closes every Friday, at 10 A. M.

Jan. 13, 1870. H. W. SHORE, P. M.

THE MARKETS

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,
Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., Feb. 4, 1876.

Bacon, 16 to 18 cts. new.
Beeswax, 35 cents.
Beef, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb.
Coffee, 25 @ 30 cents, according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2 00 by single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings, 15 cts. by the bale, 16 to 18 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per lb.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts.
Chickens, 15 to 20 cents.
CORN, new, $1 00.
Cheese, 25 cents per lb.
Eggs, 15 to 00 cents per dozen.
Flaxseed, $1 50 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $4 to 4½ per 100 pounds.
ERUIT, Dried Apples, 4 to 7 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 12 to 15.
" " unp'l'd halves, 8.
" " quarters 5 to 6
" *Blackberries*, no sale.
" *Cherries*, 25.
" *Plums*, 25.
" *Damsons*, 15.
" *Pears*, 10.
Feathers, 50 cents per lb.
Hay, 40 to 50 cents per 100 lbs.
Iron, Bar, 6½, Castings, 9 per lb.
Lard, 18 cents to 20.
Leather, Sole, 30 to 35 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cents per gallon.
Sorghum, 60 cents.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 9 cents per lb; 7½ by the keg.
Oats, 65 cts. per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, per bushel $1 00.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter, 50 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, $1 00 per bushel.
Rice, 15 cents per lb.
Rye, $1 25 per bushel.
Rags, 3 a 3½ cents.
Sugar, brown, 10½; clarif'd 20 cents per lb. Crushed 22½, pulverized, 22½.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 25 per Sack. Am. 3 00
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar, 60 cents.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 50 to $1 60.

REPORT

Of the condition of the "First National Bank of Salem," N. C., at the close of business on the 22d day of January, 1870.

Resources:

Loans and Discounts,	$67,738 04
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	34,000 00
" " " deposits	50,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages,	7,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	37,332 95
Due from other National Banks	464 90
Current Expenses,	70 25
Cash Items,	9,454 87
Bills of other National Banks,	7,457 00
Fractional Currency and Nickels,	972 60
Specie,	343 00
Legal Tender Notes,	30,000 00
	$244,833 61

Liabilities:

Capital Stock paid in,	$100,000 00
Surplus Fund,	6,000 00
Discount,	889 26
Exchange,	53 07
Interest,	197 57
Profit and Loss	199 76
Nat. Bank circulation outstanding,	30,600 00
Individual Deposits,	54,493 56
United States Deposits	52,400 39
	$244,833 61

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } COUNTY OF FORSYTH.

I, W. A. LEMLY, Cashier of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. A. LEMLY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 28th day of January, A. D. 1870.

A. FOGLE, J. P.

Correct.—Attest:
J. W. HUNTER,
E. BELO,
D. H. STARBUCK. } Directors.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND!

AS Executor of Barney Gimble, dec'd., I shall proceed to sell, on premises, at public auction, on February, 19th 1870, the valuable tract of Land, whereon the said Gimble resided at the time of his death.

This tract of land lies on the South Fork Creek, in Forsyth County, about six miles South of Salem, and contains **125 ACRES**, more or less, some 30 acres of which are valuable bottom. The upland is very fertile lying well and level. The land is well improved, with a good Dwelling-house, Barn and all necessary outhouses, and has excellent water.

It adjoins the lands of Benjamin Spach, John Nading and others, being in an excellent neighborhood.

It rarely is the case, that such land is in market. Any person wishing an excellent farm would do well to attend the sale.

Some credit will be given, and full conditions made known on day of sale.

A. G. THOMAS, Executor.

February, 4, 1870. 4-tds

EXECUTORS' SALE.

AS Executors of James Hall, deceased., the undersigned will sell to the highest bidder on Thursday, February 24th, the valuable real estate of said deceased, consisting of one of the most desirable business stands in the town of Salem, situated on Main Street, on the North-West Corner of the Public Square, facing the Salem Female Academy. Said property is a new and commodious brick building, with business stand and dwelling combined.

Also a large two-story frame building on Main Street, likewise a good stand, business having been conducted therein for many years.

Also a highly valuable business stand in the town of Winston, on the North-West corner of the Court-house square. This property is a new frame building, and is one of the best business stands in Winston.

Also sixty acres of land situate within three-quarters of a mile from Winston, having all the necessary buildings thereon.

All of this property is deemed highly valuable from the fact that the N. W. N. C. Rail Road is rapidly progressing and will give new life and impetus to trade in this section of the State.

Also all the Household and Kitchen furniture, Farming and Garden Tools, one Horse, two Cows, two Hogs, Corn, Sheaf Oats, Top Fodder, Manure, a lot of Bee-stands, articles of Merchandize, &c., &c.

Debtors to the estate of the said deceased, are hereby notified to make payment and settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

THEO. F. KEEHLN, }
WILLIAM H. HALL. } Executors.

Salem, Feb. 4, 1870. 4-tds

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT.

IT appearing, upon affidavit, to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, John Teague, is not a resident of this State, and cannot be personally served with a summons in this case, and that the plaintiff hath cause of action against the defendant: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication of the summons be made for six weeks, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, which summons is in the words and figures as follows, to wit:

Nathaniel Pfaff, Executor of Peter Pfaff, deceased, Plaintiff, against John Teague, Defendant. } Summons.

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Sheriff of Forsyth County....Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon John Teague, the Defendant above named, if he be found within your county, to appear at the office of Sup. Court Clerk for the county of Forsyth, within twenty-five days, after service of this summons on him, exclusive of the day of such service, and answer the complaint, a copy of which is served with this summons; and let him take notice, that if he fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the Plaintiff will take judgment against him for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars with interest on that sum from the 21st day of July, 1858, to the time when it shall be paid subject to a credit of $38 06, from April, 1867.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return. Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 14th day of January, 1870.

JOHN BLACKBURN,
Clerk of the Superior Court, Forsyth Co.

Nathaniel Pfaff, Executor of Peter Pfaff, deceased, Plaintiff. against John Teague, Defendant. } Attachment

Two hundred and fifty dollars, due by promissory note, with interest from 21st day of July, 1858, subject to a credit of $38 06, paid in April, 1867. Warrant for attachment returnable before the Clerk of the Superior. Court of Forsyth county, at his office in Winston, on Monday, the 7th day of March, 1870, when and where the said defendant is required to appear and answer the complaint, dated this the 12th day of January, 1870.

JOHN BLACKBURN, Clerk.

Feb. 4, 1870. 6w-pr. fee $15

LIST OF LETTERS.

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Feb. 1, 1870.

Ladies' List.
Miss Telser Blackburn,
Mrs. Nancy Conrad,
Mrs. Mary A. Denny,
Mrs. Melvina Foltz,
Mrs. Nancy Grubbs,
Miss Alla Hyre,
Miss Mattie R. Norman,
Miss Betty Riggs,
Miss Laura A. Rank,
Miss Mathe Sievilly,
Miss Sarah E. Sink,
Miss Phoebe Shutt.

Gentlemen's List
Charles Clinard,
James H. Conrad,
S. W. Craft,
A. W. Craft,
Jacob Fishel,
John L. Hines,
Rufus E. Johnson,
Samuel Jones,
Willie Henry Jones,
John Linville,
Samuel McCollum,
James C. Martin,
T. T. Oliver & Bro.
Dr. W. C. Phillips,
John Sylman,
Solomon Shutt,
Franklin Steward,
Nat Snipe,
James S. Sapp,
P. H. Transou,
W. W. Thornton,
Edward Teague,
Sanday Tate,
Joshua Weesner,
Laurence Weaver,
Harry Woodson,
J. H. Wagner,
Daniel Younce,
Julius A. & Bettie D, Farrer.

ZEVELY'S

DRUG STORE,

POST OFFICE BUILDING.

THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDICINES

can always find them at the above establishment, at resonable prices.

FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS,
PATENT MEDICINES,

in fact everything in his line always on hand.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Jan. 14, 1870.

VALUABLE Plantation For Sale.

NEAR SALEM.

For particulars apply to

A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, Feb. 4, 1870.

NEW STORE!

I take pleasure in informing my friends and the public generally, that I have opened at the old stand of

BONER & CRIST,

a well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

LADIES' FINE DRESS GOODS,

MERINOES, PLAIDS,

ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, AND CALICOES,

OF THE LATEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLES.

ALSO,

Notions and Fancy Goods,

WHITE GOODS, IRISH LINEN, &c.,

A large and varied assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES

Can be found at my Establishment.

Farmers and Mechanics will find in my Stock of

HARDWARE,

everything they may desire, and at prices that will compare favorably with any in the market.

In a word, purchasers will find my stock to consist of everything usually kept in a first-class retail house, all of which has been bought with special care, and on the most favorable terms, thereby enabling me to sell

CHEAP FOR CASH OR BARTER.

☞ Country produce of all kinds wanted

R. A. WOMMACK,
AGENT.

Salem, Jan. 14th, 1870. 1-tf.

PATTERSON & CO'S COLUMN.

R. L. PATTERSON. N. W. FRIES.

OVER

1,000 PERSONS

WILL TESTIFY

THAT THE

LARGEST,

AND

LOWEST PRICED

STOCK OF GOODS

IN

SALEM or WINSTON,

IS TO BE FOUND

AT

OUR STORE.

WE BUY FOR *CASH*, AND we sell for *cash*, and are thereby enabled to supply our customers with the best goods at the most reasonable prices.—We keep our stock full at all times, replenishing as rapidly as the goods are sold.

We shall spare no effort to please our customers. We invite the attention of the public to our stock before purchasing elewhese.

For such produce as we buy, we pay *cash or goods*, as the customer may prefer.

We are now purchasing CORN, and offer, in *cash*, the highest market price.

OUR WAGON YARD

is the most convenient one in either town, and is free, at all times, to our customers.

Hoping that our friends will sustain us in the future, as they have done in the past, we extend to them the compliments of the season, and trust that the new year may bring happiness and prosperity to each and all of them.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, Jan. 1, 1870.

Humorous.

A Panegyric on Woman.

Read directly, then read the first and third, and second and fourth lines of each verse, and lo! the difference :—

The bliss of him no tongue can tell,
Who in a woman doth confide;
Who with a woman scorns to dwell
Unnumbered evils will betide.

They make the daily path of life
A pleasant journey, strewed with flowers,
A dreary scene of painful strife
They quickly change with matchless powers.

Domestic joys will fast decay
Where female influence is unknown;
Where'er a woman holds the sway,
A man is in perfection shown.

She's never failing to display
Truth in its native loveliness.
A heart inclined to treachery
A woman never did possess.

That man true dignity will find
Who tries the matrimonial state;
Who pours contempt on womankind
Will mourn his folly when too late.

Which is the business that would "soot" every body? Chimney sweeping.

Why is a four-quart jug like a lady's side-saddle? Because it holds a gall-on.

A fancy.—A little girl wanted to say she had a fan, but had forgotten the name; so she described it as a "thing to brush the warm off you with."

In Cork, the crier of the Court, anxious to disperse the crowd around the bar, exclaimed: "All ye blackguards that ain't lawyers quit the Court!"

"Sam, why don't you talk to massa, and tell him to lay up his treasures in heaven?" "What for? What de use laying up treasures dare where he never see 'em again?"

"Don't trouble yourself to stretch your mouth any wider," said a dentist to a man who was extending his jaw frightfully, "as I intend to stand outside of it to draw your tooth."

"Ah, Jemmy," said a sympathizing friend to a man who was just too late for the train, "you did not run fast enough." "Yes, I did," replied Jemmy; but did'nt start soon enough."

"Harry, you ought not to throw away nice bread like that; you may want it some day." "Well, mother, would I stand any better chance of getting it then if I should eat it now?"

"What does the minister say to our new cemetery?" asked Mr. Hines. "He don't like it at all; he says he won't be buried there as long as he lives." "Well," said Hines, "if the Lord spares my life, I will."

When a Boston man has been out longer than usual on an evening, his wife makes him pronounce the word "Panithecopticonicon." If he makes a mistake or "hic" she takes him across her knee at once.

A French child asked the priest the other day, "Why is it, father, that we ask every day for our daily bread, instead of asking our bread for a week, a month, or the whole year?" "Why, you little goose, to have it fresh, to be sure," was the reply.

This ludicrous incident is told of a quick-witted Boston toper: "Going into a bar room he called for something to drink, but was told that no liquor was sold, but he might have a glass if he would buy a cracker, the price of which was twelve cents. 'Very well,' said the Yankee, 'hand down your decanter.' This was accordingly done, and a strong draught taken, when, as he was about departing, the landlord handed him a box of crackers and asked him if he didn't want one. 'Well, no, I guess not,' said the customer, 'you sell 'em too dear. I can get lots on 'em five or six for a cent anywhere.'"

NEW BOOKS!

The Rifle and the Hound in Ceylon,
Elliott's "How Lisa Loved the King,
" Spanish Gipsey,
Auerbach's Black Forest Tales,
Hilt to Hilt, by Cook,
Ethlyn's Mistake, by Miss Holmes,
Art of Conversation,
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

MRS. EVAN'S NOVELS.
Beulah, St. Elmo, Inez, Vashti.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

SEASONABLE BOOKS!

Books of Travel,
New Novels,
Poems.
Together with a full assortment of
BOOKS
FOR FIRESIDE READING.
ust received at the
BOOK-STORE.

☞ Everybody is reading and talking about those marvellous books, "THE GATES AJAR." and "GATES WIDE OPEN."
A few copies at the Salem Bookstore.
Sent by mail for $1 60.

MUEHLBACH'S HIS. NOVELS
Should be read by all.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

THE NEW ROBINSON CRUSOE.
In words of one sylable.—At the BOOK-STORE.

BLUM'S
FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'
ALMANAC,
FOR THE YEAR
1870,
NOW READY!
Price Reduced.
Orders respectfully solicited.
Address, L. V. BLUM,
Salem, N. C.

VERMICELLI & MACARONI
AT
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
POSTOFFICE BUILDING
Feb. 20, 1868 26–

JUST RECEIVED,
A fresh supply of **HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER**, a popular and highly recommended article.
LAMPS, OIL, &c.,
Also another supply of Drugs, Medicines Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., at
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Postoffice Building
Feb. 13, 1868. –25

PICTURE CARDS.
Consisting of
BIRDS, ANIMALS, SCRIPTURAL
SCENES, ILLUSTRATIONS FROM
PILGRIM'S PROGRESS,
VIEWS OF CENTRAL PARK
&c., &c., &c.
A FINE LOT OF COLORED
PICTURES.
Suitable for Framing, consisting of
PORTRAITS,
GROUPS,
KITTENS,
LANDSCAPES, HUNTING SCENES,
&c., &c., &c.
INDELIBLE PENCIL.—A new and convenient article.
LETTER WRITERS, DREAM BOOKS.
The Largest Assortment of
TOY BOOKS
ver offered to the public in this place.

BOOKS FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS.
A full and complete assortment
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

HUMOROUS BOOKS.
MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.

ALBUMS.
AUTOGRAPH AND PHOTOGRAPH,
STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS FOR ALBUMS,
NOVELS, TOY BOOKS, GAMES, WRITING AND MUSIC PORT FOLIOS, WORK BOXES.
MEMORANDUM BOKS,
at the.....BOOKSTORE.

PORT FOLIOS.
Leather and Cloth, a very convenient and safe case for Paper, Correspondence, &c.
For sale at BLUMS.

CHROMOS.
A few of these beautiful pictures on hand. Call and see them.

PEN LETTER BOOKS, with Inks. This is a copying book without the use of a press.
Letter Files—a book to preserve your letters received.
Mourning Paper and Envelopes.
Fancy Envelopes,—Carrier Dove and others.
Curtain Fixtures, complete.
Picture Cord and Loops.
Backgammon Boards.
Chessmen and Dominoes.
New Form Book or Magistrate's Guide.
Ladies' Knives, Fruit Knives.
Ladie's Portmonnaeis.
"Secretaries" and "Correspondence,"— a new supply.
BLANK BOOKS,—a new supply of Ledgers, Day Books and Feints.
TIME BOOKS.—Weekly and Monthly.
A large size Pass Books.
Astronomy—Guy's and Kidders.
Quackenbos' Composition and Rhetoric.
Passion Week, or "Easter Books."
Window Shades in great variety.
CALL AT.....BLUM'S.

BOOKS BY MAIL.

WE will send the following valuable and highly interesting Books by mail, upon receipt of price:
Every Man his Own Lawyer, and Business Form Book. Price $2 75.
☞ Chemistry of the Farm. Price $1 40.
The Old Capitol and its Inmates, $1 50.
Diary of a Refugee, $2 00.
Wearing the Gray, (600 pp.) $4 50.
Abbott's Histories, each, $1 25.
New Physiognomy or Signs of Character $5 50.
New Illustrated Self Instructor, $1 00.
Life of Christ, $1 75.
Schonberg Cotta Family, $2 00.
On Both Sides of the Sea, do
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan, do
Early Dawn, do
Drayton's and Devanant's, do
Prayers of the Ages, $3 00.
Jargal, $2 00.
Four Oaks, $2 00.
St Elmo, $2 25.
Arabian Knights, $2 25.
Gulliver's Travels, $1 75.
Horse Shoe Robinson, $2 25.
Address, L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C. Jan. 1, 1870.

GIFT BOOKS!
DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.
DAILY BIBLE READINGS for the Lord's Household. Intended for the Family Circle or closet.
GREEN PASTURES; or Daily Food for the Lord's Flock
STILL WATERS; or Refreshment for the Savior's Flock at Eventide.
"ABOVE RUBIES," or Memorials of Christian Gentlewomen. By Miss Brightwell, author of "Annals of Industry and Genius."
Hannah Moore's Private Devotions.
Heaven our Home.
The Changed Cross, and other Poems.
Spurgeon's Gems. Morning by Morning.
Jay's Family Prayers.
Macduff's Family Prayers, (Presbyterian.)
POCKET BIBLES, with and without clasps.
Basket of Flowers.
Forget Me Not. Parting Gift.
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury.
Biblical Antiquities.
"Heavenward," a collection of poems of consolation, full gilt. A charming book for the home circle.
Yesterday, To-day and Forever.

POEMS.
COWPER, TENNYSON, LONGFELLOW,
BYRON, MILTON, MOORE, BURNS.
EMBLEMS OF POETRY, Gold border around each page, gilt edges.
FORGET ME NOT,
PARTING GIFT.
POETRY OF FLOWERS,
THOMPSON'S SEASONS.
All the above books are uniformly bound in muslin, gilt edges and gold border around each page.

Abbott's Histories,	Rollo Books,
Hillside Library,	Sunnybank Stories,
Rosebud Stories,	Charlie's Little Lib'y,
Arabian Nights.	Gulliver's Travels,
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